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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Agenda item 9
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Colombia, Indonesia, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea and Thailand: revised draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention regarding measures to prevent and eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of such measures,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[4] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[5]

Taking into account the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and its Plan of Action,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ministers and government representatives reaffirmed the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[7] and welcomed the efforts made by various States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops, including through development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes,

Also recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement, ministers and government representatives encouraged Member States to be guided by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, reiterated the need to strengthen international cooperation strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, recognized the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies and also recognized the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development,[8] including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development held in New York on 26 June 2012,[9]

Acknowledging that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges,

[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[7] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.
[8] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.
[9] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[10] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011 and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recognizing the significant role played by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[11]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development into due consideration while designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development as well as poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure and promote the participation of local communities;

[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[11] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

4. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices and fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

5. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and notes that implementing the Guiding Principles will require a long-term commitment by Member States, dialogue and cooperation among relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, as well as close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, to consider actively participating in the international seminar/workshop;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.